

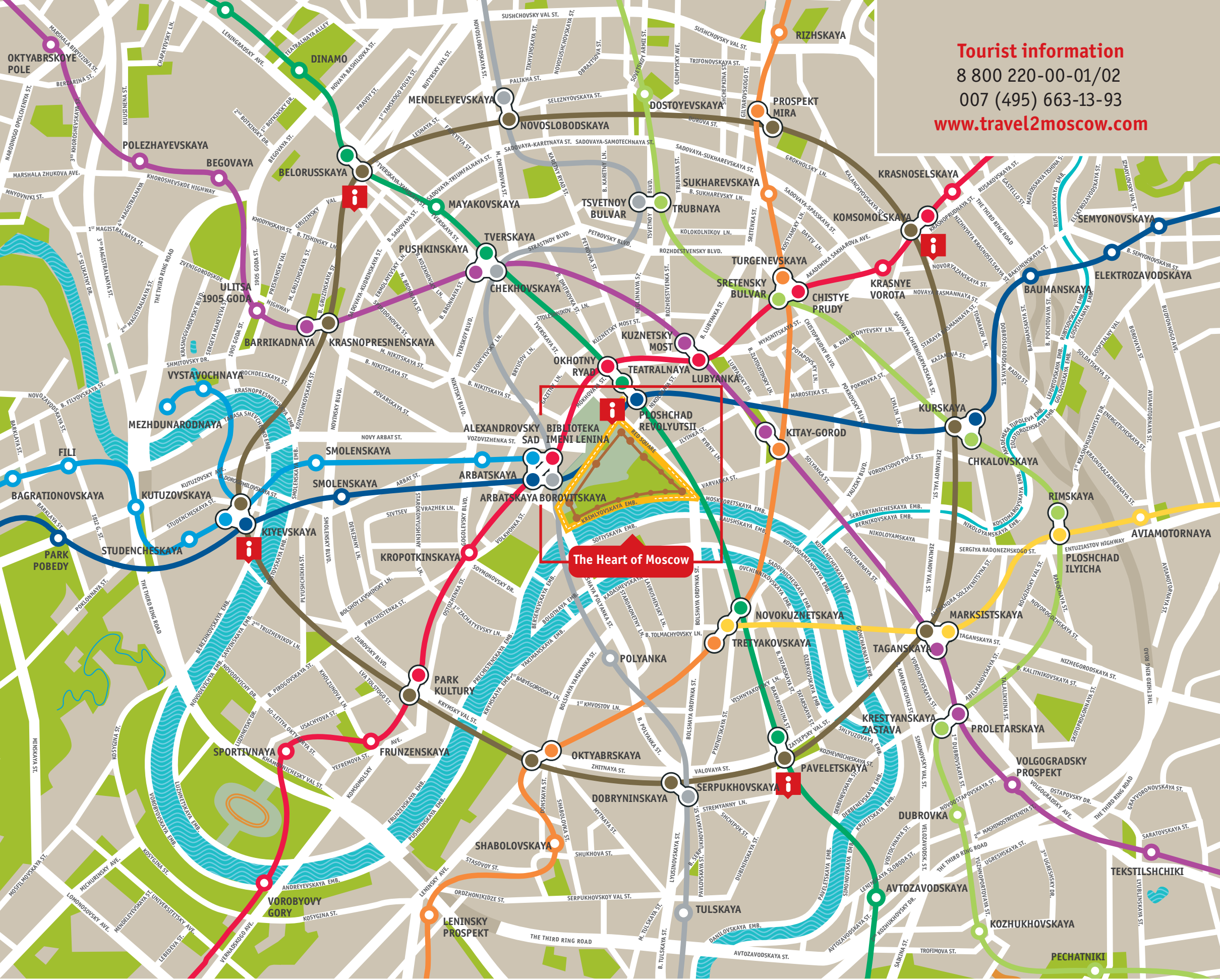


# MOSCOW

WALKING AROUND MOSCOW

## The Heart of Moscow

TOURIST SCHEMATIC MAP



Tourist information

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### Moscow Tourist Information Centers:

In the Museum of Patriotic War of 1812  
Address: 2/3, Revolyutsii Square

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In the Paveletsky station  
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In the Vnukovo airport  
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### The Heart of Moscow

Published by the order of Moscow City Committee on Tourism and Hotel Industry  
Contractor: Advertising Agency LBL Company Ltd 2, Ugreshskaya Str., bldg. 25, 115088 Moscow, phone: 007 (495) 789-45-43, e-mail: info@lbl.ru, www.lbl.ru  
Printing House: Rozhdestveno Publish Ltd 31, 2nd Lazo Str., Tver, phone: 007 (4822) 41-99-77  
Run: 10,000 copies.  
Not for sale.





# The Heart of Moscow

(The Kremlin — Red Square — Kremlyovskaya Embankment — Alexander Garden).  
Route length is 2,980 m, area 1.5 sq. km. Timing (without visiting museums) is 1.5 hours



**1 The Kremlin.** The role of the Moscow Kremlin in Russian history cannot be overestimated. Today this is, first of all, the place where the fortunes of the country are being shaped, but its cultural and historical value is of equal importance. The most ancient structures of the Kremlin date back to the latter half of the fifteenth century; these include the walls, towers and the Cathedral Square ensemble. The historical buildings house 7 museums including the Armoury Chamber; Ivan the Great Bell Tower ensemble; the Cathedral of the Dormition where the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century paintings are preserved, etc. There are quite a lot of unique items within the territory of the Kremlin, including the striking with their extraordinary dimensions outstanding castings Tsar Cannon and Tsar Bell. Objects of special interest include the twenty differently looking towers located along the Kremlin Wall, the Palace of the Facets which is one of the oldest civil buildings of Moscow, the Grand Kremlin Palace built in 1838–1849 upon the design of a Russian architect Thon. If you don't have time for a thorough going excursion to the Kremlin, just walk around it. This cannot leave anybody untouched because the Moscow Kremlin architectural complex is in the UNESCO World Heritage List for a good reason.

Kremlin; phone: 007 (495) 697-03-49, daily: 10.00–17.00  
day off: Thursday



**2 The Monument to Georgy Zhukov.** The equestrian statue of the Marshall of the Victory Zhukov, created by sculpturer Klykov, was installed opposite the Historical Museum in 1995 in honour of the 50th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.



**3 The 1812 Patriotic War Museum.** In 2012, celebration of the victory over Napoleon raised a wave of interest to the two-hundred-years-ago events. For all those not indifferent to history, eager to learn as much as possible about the past of their country, the museum was founded that has brought together a vast pool of information about that time.

2/3, Revolyutsii sq.; phone: 007 (495) 692-37-31,  
daily: 10.00–18.00, day off: Tuesday



**4 Resurrection (Iberian) Gate.** Usually Red Square can be approached through the gate named after the chapel where a copy of the icon of Our Lady of Iveron is kept. Both the gate and the chapel are modern, reconstructed in 1995 as the original structures were demolished in the Soviet times. Another name of the gate, Resurrection Gate, is preserved from the time when the Resurrection Bridge via the Neglinka river ran up here. Nowadays, this river is contained in an underground pipe; previously it used to flow along the Kremlin walls where Alexander Garden are situated now.



**5 The State Historical Museum.** One of the main museums of Moscow and the entire Russia. In it, items are collected credibly reflecting the historical events of our country including documents, household items, applied works, etc. The manner of representation of the material is of no less importance: the design of the exhibition halls matches the epochs, and the historical accuracy was the responsibility of outstanding scientists.

1, Red square; phone: 007 (495) 692-37-31,  
daily: 10.00–18.00, Thursday: 11.00–21.00, day off: Tuesday



**6 Kazan Cathedral.** This church is also a modern reconstruction (1990-1993) of Kazan Cathedral demolished in 1936. A wooden church in this place is first mentioned in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, its construction is associated with the name of Prince Dmitry Pozharsky. The stone Kazan Cathedral was built in 1636, it reflects all typical features of Russian church architecture.



**Red square.** In historians' opinion, there was a square here as early as in the late fifteenth century, when the city's activity, trade first of all, started to go beyond the Kremlin. It was called Troitskaya after the church which used to be here. As buildings were wooden in those days and frequently caught fire, it got a notorious name of Pozhar (Fire). But from the second half of the seventeenth century during Alexey Mikhailovich's reign it is mentioned as Red Square in official documents. In the Russian language, "red" used to have several meanings understandable to the present day: "the red (beautiful) corner" means the best spot in the house, "the red porch" is the front entrance, "the redlass" is a beauty, etc. Therefore, the name of the square can be interpreted as the most important and beautiful. It is here that many milestone events took place; from this place via the Spasskiye (Frolovskiy) Gate the road lead to the Red Porch of the Tsar Palace. Today, Red Square remains the main square of Moscow, keeping its wealth of history. Military parades, concerts, other exciting events take place here; in winter an open skating-rink is arranged here.



**GUM.** The Main Universal Store is probably the most popular trade institution of Russia. The place has a rich history, there has been the marketplace since the 15th century. The names of the local side streets reflect the types of products that used to be sold and purchased by our ancestors: Khrestalnyi (Crystal) Lane, Rybny (Fish) Lane, Vetoshny (Rag) Lane. The modern building was opened in 1893, but there had been its predecessor. Nowadays, GUM is a universal shopping complex. Apart from stores, there are also Soviet style Stolovaya No.57 and Festivalnoye cafes.



**The Monument to Minin and Pozharsky.** In 1818, on Red Square a monument to the leaders of the Second people's volunteer corps Prince Dmitry Pozharsky and Kuzma Minin, was built upon the design of Matros. Minin and Pozharsky could consolidate people and gain a victory over Polish invaders in 1612. The monument was supposed to be erected by the bicentenary of the events, i.e. in 1812, but a new war broke this intention. However, after defeat of Napoleon army, the monument became the symbol of the two great victories.



**St. Basil's Cathedral.** Built in 1555–1561 to commemorate the victory over the Khanate of Kazan, it remains to the present day one of the key points of interest of our country, its symbol and highlight. The more correct name of this church is the Cathedral of the Protection of Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat. Today, the Pokrovsky Cathedral is jointly used by the State Historical Museum and Russian Orthodox Church, so while tours are given in it like in a museum, on some holy days church services are conducted.

**Kremlyovskaya Embankment.** The first stone embankment of Moscow will take you along the Kremlin walls providing a wonderful view of this ancient fortress, its cathedrals and palaces.

**Alexander Garden.** Located at the Kremlin walls, Alexander Garden are not just a walk area. It was created under the project of Joseph Bove in 1820–1823 and became the symbol of Moscow reconstructed and renewed after the fire of 1812. The reminder of that terrible tragedy is the grotto with its wings laid with debris of buildings destroyed by the war. The monument on the Unknown Soldier's Grave and the eternal flame urge us not to forget the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945, and the monument to Patriarch Hermogenes erected in 2013 reminds of the Time of Troubles and related events of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.